

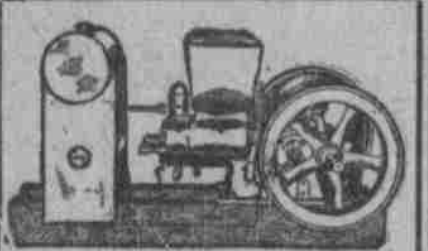
TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.

Central Vermont Railway.
Trains leave Barre for Wells River Junction and Boston, and way stations, also Windsor and Bellows Falls and New York at 8:05 and 12:05 p. m. and 12:05 p. m. Also leave Barre for Wells River Junction, Bellows Falls, Springfield and New York at 6:55 p. m.
Trains leave Barre for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and way stations at 8:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:05 and 7:15 p. m.
Montpelier & Wells River Railroad.
Trains leave Barre for Wells River, connecting at that point with trains going both north and south, at 7:25 a. m., 12:35 and 1:05 p. m. The 12:35 train connects with train for Boston, and north for Lisbon, Littleton, Fabyans and Lancaster, also with Montreal express, and the 7:25 and 1:05 trains with St. Johnsbury trains.
Trains leave Barre for Montpelier at 7:25, 10:55 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 4:10 and 6:55 p. m.
Electric Street Railway.
Cars leave square in Barre for Montpelier at 10 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour. Leave Montpelier for Barre on the hour and half hour until 10 p. m.

Souvenir View Book of Barre

These books are well printed and make a very acceptable gift to friends.
There are fifty-six views of local scenes.
Sells for 25c.
Single mounted photos, large size, of prominent buildings and points of interest, 50c. Smaller size 35c.
Step in and look them over. Note window display.

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler,
200 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.



TAFT,

the Gas Engine Man, Randolph Center, Vt., sells both Hopper and Air Cooled Engines, from 1 to 50 horse power. Grist Mills, Wind Mills, Saw Mills, Cider Presses. Reliance, Leader, Hydro, Pneumatic Water System electric lighting plants installed.

Wood! Wood!

Block Wood, per running cord.... \$2.75
Chin Wood, per cord..... 2.50
Limb Wood, per cord..... 2.25
Mixed Slab Wood, per cord..... 1.75

ARTHUR S. MARTIN,
Telephone 53-3, 43 Park Street.

Order Your Team

at
ARKLEY'S LIVERY STABLE

Tel. 150,
Cor. Summer and Merchant Street,
Barre, Vermont.

FOR SALE—I have about 300 cords of fine second growth wood which I will sell by the run at \$2.25 delivered off the car, and three runs for \$2.25, each. Also 100 cords of chunk wood by the run \$2.25, three runs \$2.25. By carload delivered at stone shed at \$1.00 per cord; also block and limb wood at \$2.25 for block and \$2.25 for limb. Soft slab wood \$1.25. Inquire of Michael David, 75 Granite street, telephone 322-13.



To be Sure of a Supply

for the long winter months that are rapidly approaching.

Order Your COAL Now!

Could we—do you think—give more sensible advice? Forwarned, you know, is forearmed. As to the quality of our coal—there's none better!

Calder & Richardson
Phone 45-4, Depot Square.

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

Put Out at Compound Interest

How much would the amount of money you have not saved by neglect of insurance amount to during the time you have talked about and neglected it? 100th year. National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt. (Mutual).
S. S. Ballard, general agent, Montpelier, Vt.; N. B. Ballard, local agent, Barre, Vt.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Excursion to Northfield fair. See adv. on page 2.

If we don't sell you, we both lose money. The N. D. Phelps Company.

Cash paid for watches, diamonds, gold and silver jewelry. Burr, the Jeweler.

EAST MONTPELIER.

M. E. Howland was in Marshfield last week to attend the Filled auction. Eugene Spiloy entered Goddard seminary for a business course Tuesday.

Mrs. Walter Clark is ill and Alice Gilmore is with her for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hall of Boston visited at A. G. Whitcher's last week.

Ralph Adams and Mark Kelly of Barre are threshing in town with a gasoline engine.

Gilbert Wright of Warren, N. H., is in town with his brother, Ira, for a few weeks.

H. M. Farnham took in the Toronto fair on his way home from Chicago this week.

O. L. Tillotson has been a recent sufferer from a sore on his head, which is now better.

Mrs. Keyes and daughter of Orange, Mass., were recent guests of her sister, Mrs. Ira Wright.

Mrs. Earl Bartlett went to Montpelier Wednesday and was the guest of friends over night, returning home Thursday.

A telegram from Nebraska Saturday morning announced the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Silbey, all O. K.

Mrs. Fred Townsend is reported very comfortable and doing well after an operation she underwent at her home Wednesday evening from Montpelier, where she has been with friends several weeks.

Miss Winnifred Briggs of Somerville, Mass., came last week to stay a few weeks at the home of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Farnham.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Illinois arrived Wednesday and are guests at the home of their cousin, J. F. Robbins, who went to Montpelier to meet them.

Philip LaPoint and daughter Mary visited Mrs. LaPoint in Waterbury Monday and found her very comfortable, and will soon be home.

Marion Wright has had a serious time lately with very painful and badly swollen hand and arm, caused by a cut on her thumb. Dr. Wheeler was called to treat it and it is now doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Clark spent last week at their camp in Groton and had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Geas of Chicago, also Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. Addie Dix, and daughter, of Barre City, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Slayton and little son of this town.

TOPSHAM

Mrs. Harry McLean is still on the sick list.

Warren Bowen is entertaining visitors from St. Johnsbury.

Wm. Stuart of West Barnet was in town the last of the week.

Mr. McKinley of Frachon occupied the pulpit at the U. P. church last Sabbath.

Mrs. Ida Pearson and Miss Vorne Bowen returned to their home in Barre last Saturday.

Miss Dana George of Dover, N. H., is teaching the village school and boards at P. J. McNamara's.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McNamara were in South Ryegate last Friday to attend the funeral of E. G. Lind.

Miss Carrie Lee is assisting her sister, Mrs. Roger White, during the stay of her city boarders.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Church are having a fine trip through the Western states.

They are stopping at present in Elgin, Minn.

Mrs. Allen Flood leaves Wednesday for an extended visit in Haverhill, N. H., with her sister, Mrs. Eben Weed, also she will visit Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Leach at the Wiers in New Hampshire.

Night on Bald Mountain.

On a lonely night, Alex. Benton of Port Edward, N. Y., climbed Bald mountain to the home of a neighbor tormented by asthma, bent on curing him with Dr. King's New Discovery, that had cured himself of asthma. This wonderful medicine soon relieved and quickly cured his neighbor. Later it cured his son's wife of a severe lung trouble. Millions believe it's the greatest throat and lung cure on earth. Coughs, colds, croup, hemorrhages and sore lungs are surely cured by it. Best for hay fever, grip and whooping cough. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Red Cross Pharmacy.

The Best

is always the cheapest.

Ask for prices and samples.

The N. D. Phelps Co.

Stowell's MONARCH ROOFING

is always the cheapest.

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TAFT WILL KEEP FINGER

ON PULSE OF COUNTRY

Although He Is to Take a 13,000-mile Swing About the United States—Is Going to Sound the Common People.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—President Taft intends to keep his finger on the pulse of the country during his forthcoming 13,000-mile swing across the continent. He is going to confide in the common people, sound them on their views as to possible legislation, and give them a chance to learn his views on practically all the governmental problems now confronting the nation.

First of all, the chief executive intends discussing the new tariff law. Then the subject of conservation will demand his attention. His secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, has been accused of letting the Roosevelt policy of conservation of natural resources go by the board, and the question is a big one throughout the West.

The president expects to talk a good deal regarding corporations, and just what regulative measures he proposes to recommend. He will discuss statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. He expects to tell something of his ideas as to the possibilities of the South in politics, and the value of Southern sentiment. Then it is likely that he will devote a number of speeches to outlining the administration's policy relative to army and navy and coast defenses.

President Taft has never ceased to believe that it was his frankness during the past campaign in discussing his labor record and the decisions he made in such cases when on the bench, that contributed in a large measure to his success at the polls. He is wedded to the notion that the best way to treat the people is to take them into his confidence and tell them without subterfuge just where he stands.

There has been a number of senators and representatives—particularly those from certain sections of the West—who have done their best to dissuade President Taft from mentioning that huge, hazy tariff, and its whorls and whistles that he hopes to mollify the disgruntled.

That the chief executive will have plenty of ammunition relating to the changes he wants to see made in the present laws in order to give the government greater control and regulation of corporations, is assured, since his "law commissioner," Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary Nagel, Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, Representative Mann of the House, and Senator Committee of the House, and Solicitor General Bowers will probably make a report to him on these very matters just prior to his start.

The president will tell the people of Arizona and New Mexico that the next session of Congress will fulfill the pledge of the Republican party and grant them separate statehood. He will do some powerful political evangelizing in the South. He will outline his plans for bettering the defenses of the coast—a subject that vastly interests the people of the Pacific slope. He is expected greatly to further diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico when he meets President Diaz at El Paso. A strong bond already holds the two republics together in their assumption of a "moral protectorate" over the Central American republics.

But, above all, the president will get close to the people. He wants to keep his ear to the ground. His tour of speech-making will be all the more notable because it will be the first instance in history where a chief executive has frankly dissected his aims and ideas at the very beginning of his term of office.

Prof. Milton Whitney, who is chief of the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, and the foremost authority on this subject in the country, makes an official and strenuous denial of the oft-repeated assertion that the soils of the United States are wearing out, and that crop yields are decreasing.

In the contrary, he declares that farmers of this nation are getting more out of their soil than ever before.

"As a whole," Prof. Whitney says, "it seems probable that we are producing more crops per acre than formerly. This is undoubtedly due to many factors: to better and more intelligent cultivation, more and better systems of rotation of crops, and in later years to the large use of fertilizers, through measures of control in the hands of every individual farmer. In addition we must recognize the increase in farm animals and stock, the improvement in seed by selection and breeding, and increased intensity in population, which is forcing attention to more intensive methods."

"So far as our information goes there is apparently no significant difference at the present time between the composition of the old agricultural soils of Europe and the newer agricultural soils of the United States."

In a forthcoming bulletin of the bureau of soils are some interesting statistics to support this claim. For instance, figures show that the wheat yield in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri in the period from 1887 to 1894 averaged 18 bushels per acre; in the period 1900-1906, the average was 14.1. The same ratio of increase is apparent throughout the country. There is a corresponding increase in all cereal crops throughout the United States for the past three or four decades.

In comparison, the bulletin points out that the wheat yield per acre in Russia during the period from 1883 to 1903 was from 5.7 to 10.3, while it rose to 13.4 in 1904, and dropped again to 9.4 in 1905.

Ireland makes a remarkable showing per acre in wheat yield—25.5 bushels in 1883, 24.8 bushels in 1904, and constantly increasing each year. The same is true in Great Britain, where the yield in 1906 was 34.7.

There are seven states and two territories where the settler is permitted to enter upon 320 acres of land, belonging to United States, in the 100-acre homestead tract which is the limit, everywhere else. But it is only a certain sort

CONFIRMED PROOF

Residents of Barre Cannot Doubt What Has Been Twice Proved.

In gratitude for complete relief from aches and pains of bad backs—from distressing kidney ills—thousands have publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. Residents of Barre, who so testified years ago, now say their cures were permanent.

This testimony doubly proves the worth of Doan's Kidney Pills to Barre kidney sufferers.

Norman York, 29 Branch street, Barre, Vt., says: "I was subject for six years to attacks of kidney trouble. I had pains in my back and was led to believe my kidneys were out of order by the too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. If I stooped or lifted it was with the greatest difficulty that I could retain an erect position. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at E. A. Brown's drug store, and their effect was wonderful. The pains in my back soon ceased and the kidney secretions became more regular."

The above statement was given on November 10th, 1905, and was confirmed by Mrs. York on October 1st, 1908. She said: "My York still thinks well of Doan's Kidney Pills, and has always recommended this remedy when he has had the opportunity."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

of land that our beneficent government will let loose into private lands in this large a chunk.

Congress on February 19 of this year passed what is called the "enlarged homestead act." It was to permit the settler to take a sufficient acreage of unmineral, non-timbered, and non-irrigable land, so that while he might "dry farm" on a part of it, the remainder might be allowed to lie fallow each season, that Congress enacted this measure.

The provisions of the law apply only to certain lands in Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Up to the present time there have been designated by the secretary of the interior as prima facie subject to entry under this act, in round numbers:

20,250,000 acres in Colorado,
26,000,000 acres in Montana,
1,500,000 acres in New Mexico,
1,300,000 acres in Oregon,
3,500,000 acres in Washington,
11,000,000 acres in Wyoming.

Large areas in Utah have also been designated under a special provision in the act.

Under the "enlarged homestead act" residence must be established on the land by the entryman within six months from date of filing, and be continued, together with cultivation and improvement of the land, for five years. The law requires that one-eighth of the land be cultivated beginning with the second year, and one-fourth of the land beginning the third year, the latter area being required to be cultivated each year thereafter until date of final proof. The fee to be paid the register and receiver at time of original entry is not exceeding \$10. The commissions payable at the same time, also at date of final proof, are 3 per cent. on the cash value of the land. No payment for the land homesteaded under this act is required to be made, except in cases where the lands were formerly embraced in Indian reservations and are required by law to be disposed of at a fixed price for the benefit of the Indians.

The ground squirrel, so common throughout the West and in California particularly, is the latest "undesirable citizen" among animals whose death warrant has been signed by the public health and nursing hospital services.

The little animal has long been suspected of spreading the dread bubonic plague. A report by Surgeon Rucker, made public to-day, conclusively proves that in Contra Costa county, California, alone, half a dozen or more deaths from the plague are directly traceable to the pestiferous squirrels, or their fleas carrying the germ from that animal. It is further believed that the owl, which is a constant companion of the ground squirrel, occupying the same burrows with it, is equally culpable in spreading plague germs.

In view of these findings the service will during the winter start an active campaign for the eradication of the rodents and the owls.

"It is planned," says Surgeon Rucker, "that in the autumn, when the suitable time for poisoning squirrels arrives, and the ranchers have the time to take up the matter, a general campaign of education will be instituted and an endeavor made to enlist the co-operation of every person holding land in Contra Costa county. Poison will be issued gratis."

The navy department is sitting tight and waiting for an opportunity to take the field and make the army air record and mean. At present the navy is a dark horse, very dark indeed, but there is a sly and puzzling attitude to be observed on the part of many of the officers who are sworn, as a matter of tradition, to beat the army at any game that may be invented.

The hopes of the navy are now pinned on an officer—a man for the present, is kept secret—who is planning to evolve

an aeroplane that will astonish the world and the army both when it is launched. Out on the shores of Puget sound he has erected a pier at the end of which are some very high poles. On top of these poles he placed bits of meat and then sat himself down in a little observation cupola to watch the sea gulls as they came to feed. The flight of the gulls has been observed before by scientists, but never on so thorough a scale. Under the circumstances which the officer had arranged, it was necessary for them to hover above the tops of the poles for some time to make sure of their foothold before coming down. That momentary period, when they remained stationary above the suspected meal was the one that suggested the principle of the new aerial wonder. It is comparatively easy to keep in the air when going forty miles an hour, but no one has yet made a machine hover above a point.

The naval officer from his observation box took advantage of the number, observed the tilt of the gulls' bodies, the twist of their wings and the turn of their necks and has now satisfied himself, after reducing these observations to a mathematical formula, that the new airship has only to be built. He is now in the East looking for the sort of engine he needs for his motive power. When that is found he will construct the aeroplane, and the hopes of the navy may be fulfilled.

The ownership of the north pole depends largely upon whether the ice in that end of the world is permanent and immovable. If it is, Dr. Hannu Taylor, the international law expert, argues the United States has a legitimate claim to it. On the other hand, Alvey A. Adee, third assistant secretary of state and the repository of the diplomatic traditions of the department, says that the ice can't be immovable and that therefore the north pole is in the open sea and the nations of the world have equal interest in it.

The only way to settle this disturbing question is to have some one camp out at the pole long enough to determine beyond doubt that the place where he is sitting is not moving south.

The fourteen-inch gun which may be the forerunner of the largest battleships to be constructed for the United States navy is rapidly nearing completion at the works of the Midvale Steel company, and will be tried out next month at the naval proving ground at Indian Head. It is the most powerful type of ordnance yet designed in this country. The army has a sixteen-inch gun at Sandy Hook, but it is of the low power type and its efficiency compared with the high power ten and twelve-inch guns is doubtful.

The new naval gun will be given a thorough test. Huge 1,600 pound projectiles will be hurled at the test targets and the velocity, power, and accuracy carefully measured. If it proves as effective as is expected, it is extremely likely that the next battleships will jump to 30,000 tons with ten or twelve of the guns mounted in five or six turrets. One vessel of this kind would be able to stand off almost a whole squadron of warships of the type of many now in the Atlantic fleet. The greater range of the gun would enable it to strike effective blows before the older ten-inch guns can be brought into play.

These anxious days for the clerks and bureau chiefs who labor for Uncle Sam in the treasury department. Not only is the tariff law and all its ramifications causing no end of trouble and worry, but Secretary MacVeagh is poking an inquisitive nose around smelling out the clearest spots in law, where the red-tape-enmeshed system of business there.

A sort of "Polly Pry" committee of three business men are digging into affairs there, under the secretary's orders. MacVeagh himself recently caused a tremendous sensation by ordering sent to every employee a so-called "efficiency card," whereupon the clerk was directed to answer a list of questions regarding himself and his work. Some of the clerks thought they were thus granted a chance to air opinions as to their bureau-chiefs, and wrote down some pretty hot criticisms, it is understood. They were somewhat taken aback later when the cards of all employees were returned to their respective chiefs for reading and consideration.

On top of this, the "Polly Pry" committee has just requested every bureau chief to prepare a diagram, showing exactly what other bureaus he does business with, and depicting the course followed in disposing of certain matters, naming the number of persons who handle them, how long it takes, etc.

Secretary MacVeagh has believed, ever since he succeeded Cortelyou as custodian of the government's money, that the department ought to be run more like a modern business institution. He has decided aversions to red tape. When he ran a big wholesale grocery store in Chicago years ago, things went with a snap. Now he wants to inject some up-to-date business acumen into the conduct of the department.

In an effort to check the spread of typhoid fever that attends the return of residents of the capital from their vacation trips, the Washington health department will greatly extend its operations. Examinations will be made of the water supply of nearly sections that are greatly frequented by Washingtonians and of the trains and boats that carry the pleasure seekers. Washington is comparatively free of typhoid except in the latter part of the summer and early in the fall, when returns are received from the country. Then it is here, as in the other large cities, that many of those who went forth gaily to drink from moss-covered buckets, with the accumulated germs of half a century, and purring brooks, carrying more or less drainage, come back with aches and a high temperature.

For the sake not only of the yearly crop of victims but for the protection of the stay-at-homes who are exposed to the imported country-bred germs, District Commissioner West has suggested to the health officers that they extend their labors beyond the district limits. All the resorts near the city will probably receive attention. One of the complaints to be investigated is that some of the excursion boats keep drinking water coolers of solid wood construction that cannot be kept clean.

The number of typhoid cases in the city is not large enough to cause alarm, but the aim is to reduce them to the lowest possible limit.

GRANITEVILLE.
The N. E. O. P. public dance Saturday evening, September 18, 1909, will be with the Elbow minstrel orchestra. General admission 75 cents.

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